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THE NOMINATION OF JOHN CUTLER.

The nomination of John C. Cutler for Governor, by the Republican convention of this state, is not surprising, but it is most disappointing. He is not a man that has ever done anything to draw the people to him, nothing in a business or intellectual way to serve as a hint that he possesses the characteristics looked for in an executive of a great state. That he is a correct business man there is no doubt, but that is all. Moreover, his nomination is simply a new proof of church domination in Utah, for it was solely through Senator Smoot's Apostolic influence that he was named and nominated. It was a direct violation of the pledges made in order to obtain statehood; it was, moreover, unfair to every Gentile in the State, for the honor was given to Mr. Cutler for no reason on earth except his fanatical subservience to the Mormon Church.

We care not how many denials may be made. We care not how many monumental and measureless lies may be told to the contrary, there was nothing behind his candidacy save a determination to honor a man for his unquestioned servility to a creed, and the knowledge that, even as Governor, that unquestioning servility would continue.

This journal is Republican; it does not bolt, when the men it favors do not win. We shall support the National Republican ticket and shall not oppose the local ticket, but it is but fair to our readers to at this time give the facts of the gubernatorial nomination.

It is proper further to state that the reason we went out of the usual way to support the nomination of Governor Wells was because he has been a good governor, and has made a clean and dignified contest for re-election, and because opposed to him was one who did not hope to win on any record that he has made, except as a faithful, obedient Churchman, whose only backing was an apostolic wish and influence. Had Apostle Smoot, like a real American citizen, taken the stand that while he had preferences, any thorough Republican whom an untrammelled Republican convention might nominate would suit him, we should have treated Governor Wells' candidacy as we did every other candidate.

But when Reed Smoot came to this city and

declared that a man who had never been thought of for the place should be nominated, and stated it in a way which carried with it all his official and all his apostolic power, it seemed to us that his act was an insult to every decent Republican in the State; that, moreover, a prostitution of his Apostleship and, under the circumstances, an open defiance of both the Senate of the United States and the principles on which our Government was founded.

We did what we could to defeat his purpose. At the same time we were sure that Governor Wells made no unmanly compromise to try to gain a nomination; that if any other bosses supported him, it was because they had no other place to go. Our support did not in the least change our position toward any man who by virtue of his place or his money, seeks to control the minds and the votes of the men of Utah who ought to be free.

We think that the defeat of Governor Wells will depress every man in Utah who had hoped that this State had begun to emancipate itself from superstitious fears.

CORRECT FIGURES THAT DECEIVE.

In his speech of acceptance the Democratic candidate for Vice President said: "Our Republican friends are prone to refer to the great commercial growth of the country under their rule and yet the census reports show that from 1850 to 1860 under Democratic rule and the Walker tariff the percentage of increase was greater in population, wealth, manufactures and railroad mileage, the factors which affect most largely the prosperity of the country, than in any decade since." That was a perfectly fair statement, but it is laughable all the same. After an election in Utah some years ago a waggish reporter on the Tribune called attention to the fact that in a certain precinct, a little out of Salt Lake, the Republican vote had increased 50 per cent over the previous year, that in the previous year only two Republican votes had been cast there, while at the late election three Republican votes had been cast. The figures and the percentage were absolutely correct and the hilarity was not diminished when the News, in a solemn editorial, denounced the statement as tending to deceive the people by the claim of a great increase when in point of fact there was but the increase of one in the actual vote cast.

Only twenty-five years prior to 1850, to-wit: in 1825, a writer on political economy in England declared that locomotives on railroads were impracticable because of the great danger attending them and recommended stationary engines for railroad use, saying that a speed of 6 to 8 miles per hour was as much as should be attempted. And he added: "But that any general system of carrying passengers would answer to go at a velocity of 10 miles per hour is extremely improbable." In the same year another standard English writer named Wood wrote that:

"Nothing can do more harm to the adoption of railroads than the promulgation of such nonsense as that we shall see locomotives travelling 12 miles per hour." Mr. Davis was nearly two years old at that time. It was 23 years after that when Mr. Davis ran the first night train over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

At the beginning of 1840 there was, altogether,

in this country 2,800 miles of railroad. Ten years later this mileage had increased to 9,015. In the next decade the mileage was 21,585, or an increase of a little more than 300 per cent. That fixes the percentage right even as Mr. Davis said, though from 1840 to 1894 there was an increase of 27,078 miles. Railroad building was crude work up to 1850 and as late as 1856 most of the rails of the New York Central were wood with strap iron on the top.

The increase between 1850 and 1860 was not due to the Democratic administration or the Walker tariff, but in spite of both. The old West States gave great landed subsidies to railroads. The discovery of gold in 1848 in California caused a transformation, English and Dutch capital was anxious to buy American railroad bonds, because the steady flow of gold from the west was a yearly increasing guarantee of the progress that was on foot. Straw companies were formed, roads were capitalized at \$40,000 per mile, \$20,000 was borrowed on the bonds. The roads were built and equipped for \$14,000; the projectors pocketed the \$6,000 per mile and the proceeds of the landed subsidy and still owned the roads. In that way the Mississippi valley was gridironed with railroads. The discovery of gold and its steady inflow from the west caused all forms of property in the Eastern States to advance 50 per cent. The building of the roads, the building of the great California Clipper fleet and the going to California of three hundred thousand young men caused an immense new demand for laborers which were drawn from Europe. To supply California required vastly increased manufacturing facilities. Hence the increase in manufactures, in people, in railroads.

But mark the outcome. From 1849 to 1857 California poured into the nation's lap \$400,000,000 in gold. From the sale of railroad bonds probably as much more was obtained, but in 1857 it was suddenly discovered that not \$60,000,000 of this sum remained in the country, the warehouses were stuffed with foreign goods and American skilled workmen for the first time were driven to eat the free soup of charity.

This all happened when Mr. Davis was a vigorous man of thirty-four. He knows the history perfectly and could explain all its details and yet his statement at the beginning of this article is true. His statement of percentages was absolutely correct. In that same decade, too, the subsidies were taken from American steamers, giving Great Britain the sovereignty of the seas, and at the close of the decade the Government could not borrow money at 12 per cent.

WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

A careful reading—which is pretty hard work—of the speech of the Hon. J. S. Williams, in notifying Mr. Davis of his nomination, shows that it was, after all, but an attempt, in irony, to expose the fallacies of a protective tariff and to denounce the methods of Republican leaders, the more especially, the President. The Constitution of the dead Confederacy was once more uplifted from the mould of its sepulchre, fumigated, polished and displayed as a real thing of beauty and a joy to the Democratic heart forever. The brilliant speaker did not, evidently, express all he felt; he failed to fasten upon his speech the charm